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February Twenty-second.

There once lived a man named George WASHINGTON. He was born one hundred and forty-eight

years ago to-day. It is the general opinion of the civilized world that no man who ever lived did a

greater service to the human race than was achieved by George Washington. His greatest service was to emancipate his native land from the curse of a strong

One man tried to destroy George Wash-INGTON, and came very near destroying him, as well as the glorious cause of Liberty which Washington represented. This man was American born. He was, in military affairs, a man of remarkable parts. He was a daring-a dauntless-soldier, a warrior of genius. His own veins had been openedsome of his own blood had been shed-in defence of his country. Yet he was very dif-

ferent from Washington. He was selfish and base. His name survives and stinks: BENEDICT ARNOLD !

Government.

The light of Washington's example has spread over the whole world, carrying hope and imparting courage to the down-trodden and the oppressed everywhere. The most sublime act of his life was that of voluntarily laying down, at the expiration of eight years, the highest power in the country of which he is properly styled The Father.

A man has recently arisen among us who is trying to destroy the example of Wash-INGTON, or to impair its force. He, too, is a man of military renown. As a soldier he has rendered services to his country of unsurpassed and incalculable value. And yet, if he were to succeed in what he has now undertaken-in breaking the force and violating the sanctity of Washington's example-he might do as great an injury to his country as that which BENEDICT ARNOLD attempted in vain!

A Clergyman on Nineteenth Century Science.

At this time, when there is so much talk about the antagonism, the irrepressible conflict, between science and religion, or rather theology, it is noteworthy to find a clergyman lecturing on the relations of science to modern life. This was the subject of the lecture of the Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., on Thursday evening, before the New York Academy of Sciences.

Dr. POTTER is the rector of Grace Church. and the son of one bishon and the nephew of another. He himself could have been the bishop of a Western diocese, but he refused the honor, though he may have hopes of succeeding his uncle, the venerable Bishop HORATIO POTTER, as Bishop of New York. He is a fortunate man, a member of a fam-By of rare success in the Church, in law, politics, warfare, finance, and art; and likely ough the handsome and genial D with his broad churchmanship and most engaging manners, will beat the Rev. Mongan Dix, D. D., with Trinity Church and the now powerful High Church party at his back, in the race for the succession to episcopal hon-

ors in this most important diocese. But however that may be, Dr. POTTER delivered a fairish lecture, in its way, on Thursday evening, on "The Relations of Science to Modern Life," though it was not exactly the subject we should have expected Church to choose, or the one concerning which he knows the most. Science, as we talk about it nowadays, is a thing of this pentury, and distinguishes it among all the centuries the world has so far counted. Just what place, in all respects, the nineteenth century will occupy in the estimation of distant posterity, we shall not undertake to great era of scientific and engineering progress. It is to practical science what

the Elizabethan era was to literature. We have, within the last twenty-five years, had a wide and original discussion age, reached the last-named rivers, he had of scientific theories-of abstract sciencewhich has reasonably annoved the theologians, and unquestionably changed the tone of thought of the time, made a new metaphysics, in fact, founded on the inductive method. All branches of philosophy and of an accident than an event to be expected in human inquiry have been colored and transformed by the new scientific methods. The quarrel between science and ecclesiasticism is two thousand vers old, but the issue has | the north Asiatic coast, was caught in the been more thoroughly joined within the live in November, 1878, off Cape Service, about last quarter of a century time ever before. | 120 miles from the Pacific end of Behring And there never was a time when there was | Strait, and he remained there until the so widespread and keen an interest in the struggle of theology to hold its ground as

there is at this day. in the nineteenth century have not been ab- ant. Formerly, however, these natives stract, but practical. They have not been accomplished by transcendental scientific discussions, by efforts to solve the riddle of the origin and destiny of man and the uni- | relatively new comers in this region, for verse. What is the genesis of humanity? what are the constitution and origin of the sun? what is the history of the moon? is Venus or any other of the planets inhabited. or habitable? these are questions full of the Danish residents of east Greenland were Interest, and a marvellous amount of scientitle learning and ingenuity has been expended on their answers. But the glorious achievements of science have been the work of engineers and mechanicians, not of theorists or generalizers. They have set | neither Russian nor any other language themselves to solve a definite, concrete known to the travellers, although one boy problem, and have left the origin of things to | could count to ten in English, a sign that take care of itself, as a matter for poetry or religion rather than practical science.

century, giving it a character of its own, far | that they still use implements made of unlike that of any preceding century, are stone and bone, precisely similar to those these four things, and they are achieves employed by the Greenlanders. Their ments that cannot be repeated any more | houses consist of large, spacious tents, covthan the invention of printing can be ered with reindeer skins, and containing repeated. They are the steam engine, steam | sometimes two | compartments, which are navigation, the railway, and the electric illuminated by train oil lamps. They are telegraph. No mere scientific philosophy hospitable enough, and were found to have can ever hope to have any but a very subor- a good stock of provisions. They predinate place beside these grand triumphs of serve reindeer meat in air-tight skins, the nineteenth century, and they must give filled with oil, but it is doubtful

eclipsed in the future. The steam engine, the screw propeller, the locomotive engine, and the electric telegraph are the factors which have made the pineteenth century, not the intellectual spinnings of metaphysicians, scientific and otherwise,

We are surprised that Dr. POTTER did not recognize these salient facts and give them the place they should occupy in any discussion on the relations of science to modern life. And even when he did touch on concrete science he rather retailed old choolboy fables than gave the true story of memorable practical accomplishments. He, for instance, referred the origin of steam navigation to "the bovish curiosity of James Watt." But what did Watt really do? The wonderful achievements of this Scotch instrument maker were not in the discovery of the power of steam, as Dr. POTTER could have found out from any accurate biography of him. They were not suggested by a boiling teakettle, but were the product of a mature and analytical mind, which bent itself to the development of the steam engine as he found it. And as he left it, so is it to-day after a century, with the exception of mechanical refluc-

ments which in no way affect its principle. So far as the steam engine is concerned, the great achievement of WATT was the application of the independent condenser and the use of steam expansively, without which improvements ocean steam navigation would be impossible. It is too late in the day to entertain people with the fables of the west side, which the two steamers had science, especially so august a body as the New York Academy of Sciences.

Nordenskiold at Naples. The arrival of the Swedish explorer Non-DENSKIÖLD at Naples, on Saturday of last week, brought to a happy, and, so to speak, dramatic close the greatest voyage of our times. A full and minute report of his experiences and discoveries has not, as yet, been published; but in the course of the receptions tendered him on his homeward journey the Swedish explorer has sketched. in outline, the story of the expediton, which has been the first to accomplish the circumnavigation of Asia.

Before noting some of the incidents which

marked the last year of his voyage, during a part of which NORDENSKIÖLD was imprisoned in the ice not a hundred miles from the northern gateway of Behring Strait, we may point out the singular appropriateness of the welcome given him in an Italian seaport. It was fitting that the most successful of Northman navigators, on his homecoming to Europe, should be received and honored in the motherland of famous seamen. The native country of Columbus, of VESPUCCI, and the Cabots, is well qualified to appreciate Nordenskiöld's performance, and nautical achievements are now doubly prized in the peninsula, since its maritime activities have sprung into new life under the stimulus of the Suez Canal. It was, of course, through the Egyptian water way that the Swedish vessel Vega, after traversing the Siberian Ocean, threading Behring Strait, the seas of China, the straits of Malacea and of Babelmandel, passed into Levantine waters, so long monopolized by Genoese, Venetian, and Pisan keels. The specific object, also, of the Swedish expedition must have a peculiar interest for those conversant with Italian enterprise. It was SEBASTIAN CABOT who hit upon the project of a northeast passage to India-of that Siberian periplus leading to Cathay and the Spice Islands, which, after reiterated and often tragical failures, has at last been brought to a happy end. It was thus an Italian conception which the hardiest mariners of every European country have in turn tried to realize, but which it was reserved for a Scandinavian voyager to carry out. Another curious analogy should not be wholly overlooked. Naples, which has welcomed the Swedish sailor, is itself associated with one of the most splendid exploits in Scandinavian annals. All its lustre and importance in mediæval history, all the martial vigor of its ruling class, may be traced t its Viking conquerors, to the bands of Northern sea rovers who followed the fortunes of Robert Guiscard.

The earlier experiments, suggested by Cabot's scheme, succumbed, so to speak, on the threshold of the undertaking, on the shores of the White Sea, or in the frozen waters of Nova Templar and Spitzbergen. The more practicable part of the Siberian periplus lay in the eastern rather than in the western half of the Asiatic the elever and graceful rector of Grace | polar ocean. It was known that Russian vessels had passed from the mouth of the Lena eastward, for example, to the native settlements immediately north of Behring Strait, and it was reported also that fish ing smacks had found their way from the Lena westward to the mouths of the Yenissel and Obi. All this, however, was mere rumor, discredited by the most comforecast, but it must long stand alone as the petent Europeau geographers, whose maps of the Siberian coast line were calculated to mislead the navigator on many points. It is now clear, however, that when Nordenskiöld, in a previous voyreally performed by much the most arduous part of his undertaking. This is a reasonable inference from his report, since the impounding of his vessel on the threshold of Behring Strait seems to have been rather

the normal course of things. It will be remembered that NORDEN-SKIGLD, after skirting the whole length of warm season of last year. At this point, and all the way westward from Cape Schelagskoi, he found Tchuktche settlements. But, after all, the real triumphs of science | and his relations with them were very pleasseem to have been a dangerous race, and they have sometimes given battle to large detachments of Russian troops. They are the voyagers everywhere encountered rulns of the dwellings of a more civilized people, who lived here centuries ago, and were driven away by the Tchuktche, much as exterminated by the Esquimaux. The Tchuktche, by the way, being on the thoroughfare between the new and the old world, bear resemblance both to the Esquimany and to the Mongols. They understood these natives have more intercourse with | party, the party would have triumphed; but American whalers in Behring Strait than What especially marks and glorifles this with Russian traders. It is noteworthy

been borrowed from the more civilized people which preceded them. Unlike the const tribes further west, with whom the explorer had dealings in a previous voyage, they evinced no desire for money, but preferred tools and trinkets, and, naturally, rum also, an article for which they were ready to do anything. The Swedish voyagers made it a rule never to trade with liquor, but it seems that a number of American vessels come every summer to Cape Serdze for barter with the Tchuktilie, and, contrary to the Russian laws, bring large quantities of rum. The Tehnktche, we are told, has black hair, black eyes, and a brownyellow complexion, and he is of small size. He lives mainly by fishing, and clothes himself in reindeer skins. His mode of transportation is by sleighs, and the distances traversed on their journeys may be inferred from the fact that NORDENSKIÖLD proposed to send a letter by a native going to Nishnl-Kolymsk, at the mouth of the Kolyma, seme 700 miles away.

It will be remembered that Nordenskiöld reached the mouth of the Lena, where he sent back his companion steamer of that name, in the latter days of August, 1878. The voyage from the Yenisseiseround Cape Teheljuskin had not been rendered difficult by any remarkable hindrances from tee. The delta land of the Lena forms almost the exact middle of the north coast of Asia The conformations of the shores to east and west, however, are widely different. On skirted in company, the land shoots north nearly to latitude 78°, or almost as high as any place in the polar sea, and where it is likely to meet impassable masses of ice. On the east side, along which Nordenskiöld, was to bush his way alone, the coast trends gradually to the southward, so that the strant connecting the Pacific and Polar oceans is at least twelve degrees lower in point of latitude. Westward from the Lena, too, the coast had been a broad and almost treeless waste. whereas on the east the woods almost stretch down to the sea in many places be tween the mouth of that river and Behring Strait. It seems that over two hundred vears ago a Russian vessel sailed from the Lenn all the way to the strait, but such an expedition had not been repeated, although many smacks had put out from the Lena, Kolyma, Jana, Indigirka, and other rivers and had traversed sections of the east. Sibe

rian coast. The coast line westward from the Yenissel to the Lena had proved to be so badly known. even to the Russian pilots occasionally met in the fishing villages, that the Vega and her companion vessel had sailed for nearly 300 miles over what the latest charts represent as solid land. On the other hand, the Swedish navigator was not able to detect important errors in the maps purporting to exhibit the contour of the coast between the Lena and Behring Strait. For another reason he was disposed to believe that the greatest difficulties had been overcome before reaching the last-named river, since he had found the western coast exposed to the ice masses of the Arctic Sca, whereas, in the eastern portion, the real polar ocean is walled off from the continent by the New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Land. Some trouble, however, was expected in one section of the eastern coast, that, namely, lying east of the Kolyma, because on that stretch few important rivers enter into the sea, and the voyagers therefore could not count upon the warm coast current which had previously kept the sea relatively free of ice. The imprison ment of the Vega off Cape Serdae sufficiently justified the apprehension. And here we may point out that most of the calculations made by Nordenskröld, before the expedition started, were verified by events. For example, he foretold, and experience attested, that between Norway and Jugorschar there would be no ice; between Jugor and the Venissel not much ice; between the Yemssel and the Bear Islands (off the Kolyma) almost no lee; but east of the Bear Islands, ice, and plenty of it. As a matter of fact the ice grow thicker as the navigator gradually proceeded along the shore eastward from the Kolyma, until his progress was entirely stopped and his vessel completely locked up off Cape Sordze, near the border of the ever-frozen Pacific Ocean.

Lawyers in Criminal Cases. Our esteemed evening contemporary, the Commercial Advertiser, in reply to The Sun,

" Among all the old and venerable lawvers of this city, how many of them are ever heard of in connection with a criminal case? Perhaps not many. Such names, however, suggest themselves to us at once as CHARLES O'CONOR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. WILLIAM FULLERTON, EDWIN W. STOUGH-TON, JOHN K. PORTER, JOHN E. BURRILL,

and William M. Evants.

Amend the men of the past, Oapen Hopp-MAN. REVERDY JOHNSON, RUFUS CHOATE. HENRY CLAY, SARGEST S. PRESTESS, JEER-MIAH MASON, DANIEL WEBSTER, and WILLIAM H. SEWARD-together with numerous other giants of the bar-defended criminal cases up to, or near to, the very close of their brilliant professional careers. At all events, there is no more exalted professional duty which any lawyer can be called upon to perform than to see to it that the most humble, the peorest, the most degraded, the most despised-aye, the most hated, if you will, the guilliest-prisoner be not punished by his erring fellow man ex-

cept strictly according to law. Simple Facts.

Our esteemed Rocky Mountain contemporary, the Deaver News, has the following interesting remarks upon one of the vital questions of the present hour;

"If There's directly or by implication, threatens, or excuts the threat that New York will be lost in case his contration is defeated, he can rely upon the certainty that he will be ruthlessly sangehtered. When the Dem ratic purty reaches a stage of degradation that it de nds on any man, it ought to perish.

Respecting the present state of the Democratic party and its depending upon a single man, we need only recall the fact that in the State of New York, at the last election, Mr. Connell, a Grant Republican, was elected Governor by the act of Jours KELLY and his followers, all emining to belong to the Democratic party, and yet Corners had 57,000 fewer votes than the aggregate of those cast for different candidates against him. Had KELLY voted for the regular candidate of his he voted the other way, and the party was crushed and humiliated. To that extent it certainty depended upon one man, and the principle of our esteemed contemporary that it ought to perish was for the time being

sufficiently realized. As for Mr. Tilden's having made any threat of the kind referred to by the Denver News, we feel ourselves authorized to say that he is too long-headed a philosopher ever to utter a menace of the sort; and yet he is human, and if any candidate is imposed upon the party by his enemies for the

humanity of Mr. TILDEN in the ensuing election. In such a complication what candidate can possibly beat GRANT?

Give Names and Proofs!

The Washington Post publishes, on different days, the following two statements: "If the responsible editor of THE SUN knew how the influence of his paper was being prostituted by one or more of his Washington correspondents, instead of permixting them to hold their places and impose false it formation upon him, he would discharge them. There are very lew papers whose Washington correspondent have done so much to disgrace them as Tax New York

Sen's. This may be unpathtable, but it is true."! "What we intended to state was that the influence of THE SUN was being used by one of its correspondents to advance measures of legislation in which that person was interested, and that other persons, interested in at it would be to their interest to call upon and cor ince the aftersaid correspondent of the wisdom of profitableness of his silence. We have had a great respect for Tax Sex, which even this unworthy correspondent's frequently false and villamens attacks have not alto perdestroyed, and we therefore scain in the most oily spirit, warn Mr. Dana that his confidence as well s his reputation is being daily abused and put in peril by his Washington representative "

If these allegations are true, however important they may be to others, they are of

much greater importance to us. We have many correspondents, and we employ none whom we have not reason to

consider worthy of belief and confidence. Now let the Washington Post give the names of the correspondents of THE SUN to whom it refers, whoever they may be. Let | tion inflicted on her land and sea forces. it give proofs of the facts which it charges. If the proofs are sufficient, if the facts are established, the correspondents will be dismissed from our service. If, on the other hand the statements turn out to be false. if the charges are lies, so much the worse for the Post.

No correspondent, writer, or reporter will ever be knowingly employed or retained by THE SUN, who notifies persons interested in legislation, or in anything else, that it will be to their interest to call upon such correspondent, writer, or reporter, and convince him of the wisdom or profitableness of his silence.

How Shall the Presbyterian Zeal be Inflamed ?

The Rev. Dr. John Hall is apt to say a very sensible thing, being a level-headed man, given to looking at affairs about as

they are. At the special meeting on Monday of the New York Presbytery, called to devise some plan for infusing new life into the Presbyterian churches of the city, the subject of revivals coming up, Dr. Hall remarked that he had little faith in wholesale revivals. 'Such revivals," he said, "always meant wholesale reaction and wholesale relapses into sin." That is true enough. The ordinary revival means the working up of men to an unnatural pitch of religious feeling, from which in their after and soberer moments they are pretty certain to fall into a mood of disgust with themselves for the part they played during their morbid exaltation. All sorts of intoxication, religious or otherwise, are apt to be followed by

nervous depression and waking regret. Dr. HALL was therefore right in discouraging any attempt to get up a revival after the Moody and Sankey than for the stimulation of the religious enthusiasm of the Presbyterian churches of New York. That they are in a pretty stagnant state spiritually seems indisputable, and we have frequently called the attention of their ministers and elders to that very palpable fact. The proportion of new converts brought into the Church, as the Rev. Dr. Bevan says, is getting smaller every year. And we may add that many men who think t becoming in them go to hear Dr. HALL or Dr. Bevan preach at least once on a Sunday and whose decorous behavior in the house of worship is all it should be, will sometimes in private exhibit a tendency to skepticism which might alarm their pastors.

Under such circumstances it is not at all remarkable that Presbyterians who are anxious for the growth of their Church, and those who elime faithfully to its doctrines and order, are beginning to ask themselves what

is the matter with the Presbyterian family. Including the Dutch Reformed and the United and Reformed Presbyterians, they have seventy-two churches and missions in the city, which include in their membership a large share of the wealth and so-called respectability of New York. They have in their pulpits preachers of a national reputation, who have been drawn hither even from Scotland and Ireland, and who receive handsome salaries.

Of money the Presbyterians have a plenty. but of zeal there seems to be a sad lack. Their rich men's sons avoid the ministry, and their eleverest students at Princeton and other Presbyterian colleges have no class so interior engage that, though the unand thousands, the most critical and most influential churches are bidding for pasters from abroad.

Surely this indicates a lukewarm state of the churches which a lively spiritual fire is needed to change into a vivifying arder. Dr. Hall was right, therefore, when he further said on Monday that the first thing requisite is for the ministers to revive themselves, and go to work as if they were really in carnest. The Rev. Mr. STEIGER of Jersey City has found reasons enough to explain the religious depression, but he seemed to forget that very obvious one. It was very difficult, he said, to get a young man to touch anything Sunday morning but a secular newspaper. That is natural enough, for the newspaper gives him what he has a real interest in, while the professionally religious paper treats religion in a way repulsive to a healthy mind, and seeks to get people into an artificial state of feeling. Perhaps he has no hope that Mr. Stricense sermon even will keep him awake or teach him anything he cares to learn or does

know already sufficiently well. Therefore when Dr. HALL says the ministers need to be stirred up he hits the nail on the head. How can they expect congregations to be roused to religious zend by listening to the rending of laborious Sunday essays? They may be sound in doctrine but they are sermons turned out as perfunctory work, and are heard, in the majority of cases, simply as a matter of conventional duty. Nobody expects to put into actual practice their fine precepts of selfabnegation, or to see any of the rest of the congregation do it. They listen to the sermon politely, however, and if it is dull, keep awake as long as they can.

Meanwhile, in all business, and in all the secular professions and trades, there is the bustle of eager activity. Prices have jumped up, the volume of trade has increased, the percentage of profit is greater than it has been for five years, speculation has started tt a prominence it can never lose, and which | whether this efficient method of storing | express purpose of putting him down, that | anew and moves forward with a bound. |

it is not audacious to predict will never be up supplies is of their own invention, or has candidate will be pretty likely to feel the Everybody is hastening to better his materin? condition and swell his worldly resources, needing no stimulus but his own chance remains for the Democracy? And | desires and ambitions. Men are at carnest under such circumstances, what Democratic | work, determined to succeed if they can If the laborers in the spiritual vineyard were up and doing like the merchants and brokers, should we see the religious depression of which our Presbyterian triends complain?

The Presbyterian Church is not a church with a liturgy and a ceremonial which ap- by his Electoral Reform measures. peal to the sense and the imagination of men, and it therefore is lifeless indeed if its | ber of the Opposition, also made a remarkable pulpit is cold and supine.

Several of the preachers to-day will find their subjects, and several more will find their illustrations, in the life and character of Wash-INGTON. Nothing could be more timely than the | a grave charge, and the voters at the holding up of Washington to-day as the type of the Christian patriot.

If the Maryland Legislature's act imposing fine and imprisonment on anyone " who shall profanely curse and swear or use obscene langunge on or near any street or highway the hearing of any person passing," had been passed in Connectiont, it would have been mercilessly ridiculed as a blue law. It will probably cause a good deal of fun also in Maryland, and perhaps some extra profanity among those fined under it.

The reported rupture between Peru and Bolivia, if it has really occurred, will doubtiess be the end of the South American war. The point of interest is to learn at whose instance the alliance has been broken. If at Bolivia's, it probably has been accompanied by secret terms f peace with Chill. In that case the diplomatic humiliation of Peru at having been made a cat's paw will supplement the military humilia-

The Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, a Presbyterian parson of Lancaster. Pa., does not do credit o his instructors at college. The other Sunday he told his congregation from the pulpit that a man had no more right to print and sell a newspaper on the Sabbath than to hawk pointoes through the streets on that sacred day. The analogy implied by the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL is no analogy at all. Probably he would admit hat if it were impossible for the Laneaster Presbyterians to lay in their Samlay's food on saturday, they would be justified in buying it on Sunday, or, as he would say, on the Subbath But the day's news is as really a necessity of e to the modern man as his breakfast and dinner. And Sunday's news cannot be laid in

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The Parliament of Queen Victoria's faithful Lords and Commons now sitting at St tephen's is remarkable on many accounts. If should not be dissolved before August, it wil e the longest in duration since the beginning of the reign of George I. The Parliamento that time passed a bill limiting the period dur-ing which its successors should sit to seven years. The present Parliament was elected in March, 1874. The Ministerial majority in this Parliament has been a very large one, and the Conservatives hope that at the forthcoming dection their lease of power will be renewed As the general election approaches, both the Tories and the Liberals are doing their best to throw discredit on one another. The utterances of the rival party leaders, therefore, are looked forward to and criticised with the greatest engerness.

Mr. Bright's latest speech at Birmingham has of course, excited wide attention; for so much has the temper of the country changed sine Mr. Bright first began his Parliamentary enreer that those who then looked upon him and his advanced principles with the greatest abborrence now see in him nothing worse than a very moderate Liberal. Mr. Bright has always been one of the strongest advocates of free trade in everything, and at Birmingham the whole power of his eloquence was directed to a comparatively new phase of this question, namely Free Trade in Land." In this country, where the owner is free to trade in his land, this phrase would attract little attention; but in England, where the old feudal custom of primogeniture still survives, the question is involved in the greatest difficulties. Mr. Bright's own words state the case clearly:

stemat be the absent to the absolute owners; the stor the bext should be able to dictate to rations who should own it.

The effect of this would be that, if a man owning real estate died intestate, leaving, say, six children, his property would be divided equally among the six, and, should they also die intestate, leaving each five children, the property would then have to be divided into hirtieths, and so on. Should the intestates have wislows, who are entitled to one-third of the property of their deceased husbands, the sub-division would be much increased and the complications become still more embarrassing. Those who would really profit by this state of affairs would be a class whom Mr. Bright would earcely wish to benefit, namely, the lawyers Experience of human nature has shown the frequency and violence of family quarrels, even over the division of an intestate's common goods and chattels. The power of disposing of real estate would make it necessary to have the estates surveyed and divided. Each brother or sister would want the part of the estate he or she considered most valuable, or the part likely, by reason of its vicinity to a high road or city, to become the most valuable. The intertaste for the study of theology, in which a position of the Court of Chancery would be invoked, and when the property once got there employed ministers are counted by hundreds | good-by to it! The complications that would mortgaging his share, and the mortgages had o foreclose to get his money, would be still worse. The established notions concerning real estate in England are so deeply rooted that all these questions have for many generations purpled the head of more practical, if not wiser, men than Mr. Bright.

Mr. Bright also fearlessly strikes at another abuse which has exercised the brains of England's prestest thinkers from time immen rial, namely, simplifying the transfer of land from a vendor to a vendoe. He says:

I would have the compulsory registration of all landed

Mr. Bright seems to forget that a law enabling owners of land to register their titles, and then to transfer them at a very small cost, has been in operation for over ten years. The landowners have found out that the inconvenience and publicity connected with registration far more than counterbalance its advantages. Stated briefly, the drawing is are as follows: The registered owner falls into pecuniary difficuities, and borrows a sum of money, for which he gives a mortgage on "ir registered property. Of course, that mortgage must be placed on the register. The owner of the property may have been only temporarily embarrassed, or may have wanted to raise money as a wedding pertion for a daughter, or for some similar purpose. As soon as the mortitage is registered. however, the agents of the Trade Protection societies give the particulars of this mortange to all the tradesmen in the mortgagor's neighborhood, his credit is impaired, and he becomes an embarrassed, if not a ruined, man. Again, many a landed proprietor is forced to encumber his property for reasons which would oblige him to leave the country were they publicly known, A son may have made a faur pas, and a sum of money is needed immediately and privately to save him and the whole family from disgrace. The property has to be mortgaged to meet the emergency. If it were registered, the fact would at once become known; people would suspec something, and when suspicion is once arouse there is no more peace for the suspected.

These are the reasons which make the law in

while advocating its compulsory application knows that it will be impossible to pass such a measure. But the general election is approach

ing, and the cry of "Free Trade in Land" appeals to the popular ear, because only property owners understand its full significance. For this reason the Government will probably introduce a measure of their own, which they know will never pass, but which will Whigs," as Lord Benconsfield once before did

Mr. Chamberlain, another prominent mem speech at Birmingham. He arraigned the Government for its foreign policy. "Abroad," he said, "it has done almost everything it should not have done, and at home left undone almos everything that it should have done." This is general election will show plainly whether they agree with him or not. The result of the recent elections in Liverpool and Southwark, two boroughs where the power of the Liberals has been of the strongest, does not look much like it But a great change may occur between this and

next August. That irrepressible talker, Sir Charles Dilke. has also been harrying the Government in a manner that must have much delighted his semi-radical supporters. He vigorously assalled the maintenance of the Turkish Sultan's power, the resistance to the liberation of the Bristian nations of the East, the indifference to Greece's clamor for an increase of territory. the wanton and wicked wars in Alghanistan and South Africa, the hanging of the Cabuleso murderers, the annexation of the Transvant republic, the absurd press regulation for the annovance of war correspondents, the secret treaties with the great military powers of Europe, and all the othersins a fertile imagination

could conjure up. A great Shakespearean feast was recently enjoyed in London, on the occasion of the recitation of "Tweifth Night" by Mr. Brandram There was nothing remarkable about Mr. Brandram or his reading. The attraction of sion was that in the same place-the Hall of the Middle Temple-on Feb. 2, 1601, akespeare himself had read the same play to Queen Elizabeth. Royalty was represented this ime by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and among the other notabilities present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, Dean Stanley, anon Liddon, Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple, the Lord Mayor, Lord Chelmsford, rd Carris, and an immense number of Judges, O.C.'s and distinguished barristers.

Mr. Brandram recited the whole five acts of the play from memory, and it is said that he is equally familiar with all of Shakespeare's works. He was closely followed by his audience, book in hand, for the same purpose, no doubt, that everybody has in seizing the Bible when the minister gives out the lessons in church, namely, to discover any mistake liemay make. Mr. Brandram, who used to be an actor, was letter perfect, so that his audience had not the satisfaction of catching him in even be smallest error.

The old Haymarket Theatre, since the death of Buckstone, has been completely remodelled, and nothing remains of the old structure but the portico and parts of the walls. The new theatre is the perfection of comfort and conenience. It was recently opened by Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, the lessees. Bulwer's play of Money" was the piece selected for the first night, but the performance was interrupted by a tumult caused by persons who objected to the suppression of the old pit for the benefit of the orchestra chairs, and this was not quieted without trouble and a speech from the manager. The Haymarket has more theatrical traditions than any other house in England, and has within the past century been the home of all the

famous authors and actors. The latest attempt to assassinate the Czar has naturally provoked the indignation of the civilized world, with the exception of the Common Council of the city of London. That illustrious body of shopkeepers rejected, by a vote of 72 to 45, the motion for an address o congratuation to the Czar on his escape. The savage cruelty of this attempt becomes all the more revolting when we keep in view the fact that it was directed not only against the Czar and his objectionable courtiers, but against his wife, who is already half dead, and his daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh, who has never had anything to do with politics. The conspirators knew perfectly well that these two ladies had only just returned to St. Petersburg. and were in the palace.

The ferocity of the Russian Nihilists is equalled only by the most degraded Spanish and Italian assassins. The crimes committed by the French Communists are acts of valor by the French Communists are acts of valor when compared with the misdeeds of these that visited him three times, always in the deat of the criminals. The Communists fought openly, sight and has found locked doors and harred windows and exposed their own lives on the barricades and the forts, while the Nihilists stab in the company with the principal one, but their forms were dark and from behind. It would not be at all surprising to see, one of these fine days, the ussian peasants rise like one man throughout the length and breadth of the whole empire and | was by hunself when the vision appeared, but is order exterminate all the students, professors, doctors, lawyers, and other educated men. The Russian peasant, as well as the Russian soldier, becomeeted with Mr. Webster's leader a struct well as the connected with Mr. Webster's leader a struct well as the connected with Mr. Webster's leader a struct well as the connected with Mr. Webster's leader a struct well as the connected with Mr. Webster's leader a struct well as the connected with Mr. Webster's leader a struct well as the connected with Mr. Webster's leading and the connected with Mr. Webster's leading is a truly loyal brute. Both know it is in the universities and schools that Nihilism is bred, and they may easily make up their minds to universities and schools that Nihilism is bred. and they may easily make up their minds to put a stop to this plague in the same way they put a stop to this plagme in the same way they neet ried to put a stop to the cholera—to wit, or neighbor; but he waits further developments below murdering all the medical men and chemsts, whom they suspected of sprending that | stoutly maintains that he is not the victus of a delusion sense. It is no exaggeration to say that, in the present condition of Russia, the best thing that could happen to that vast and desciate ountry would be a temporary return to the dark days of the knout and absolute despotism. for the superficial learning and radical ideas spread among the young generation have renlered all progress impossible.

A fair number of successes have been scored ately at various theatres in Paris. The most | subject of prayer Jesus gives some very por rilliant of them was that of "Les Voltigeurs do la 32me," a comic opera by Planquette who first came to the front with "Les Cloches de Corneville." so favorably known here. The libretto is exceedingly elever and spirited, and the acting and singing excellent. Jeanne Granier is now the priestess of opera comique, and a wonderful story is tobiol her. In her catid-hood she suffered from a nervous paralysis. which reduced herry total boundness; but she suddenly recovered her sight from the shock imparted to her brain by the awful seems of the Commune, of many of which she was a blind Commune, of many of which she was a blind witness. No one would believe it, though, to look at the bright sparkling eyes of the Petit mumbing the words of this prayer and of recting time.

are deservedly successful. In the former Jules Clarette, and shares the same fate for the same forthwith the executive, not ing duality

conflicting, and for an intelligent analysis of the play we must wait for the next mail N. L. T.

How He Looks.

From Deacon Richard Smith's Conservery Gazotte. Mr. Tilden's face is one of the most unob nave, gentle, scentially harmless tacks one could pick

From the Bookin Bernill.

The New York Times is undoubtedly the lead-ing Republican tournal of the United States

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

TI

In these dark days of doubt and fear, When men forget the simple ways Of those who in the olden days

Kept freedom's pathway ever clear; When officeholding rogues abound, And public thieves, as yet uncaught. Who set the people's will at naught,

Are in the highest places found; When this bad clique, and that vile ring, For plunder of the public purse, Are driving us from bad to worse, And brazenly demand a king:

Before the fatal deed is done, Let every honest man look back Along the century's shining track, To our immortal Washington!

The first in war; he kept the field 'Gainst odds that might the bravest daunt And when oppressed by cold and want, His steadfast spirit scorned to yield.

The first in peace; the people's cause Was his, and he could truly say That he was willing to obey As well as execute the laws.

First in his country's heart he stands, And through the years his name will be The synonym of liberty To freedom's sons in other lands.

He spurned the bribes of place and power; He fought to free his countrymen, And not to crown a King again, To blight and crush fair freedom's flower.

Trained in a patriotic school, He knew what liberty had cost, And, lest the grand result be lost, Left his example as a rule.

He taught the people what to shun; And now, if we should fall to save The heritage our fathers gave, 'Tis not the fault of Washington!

SUNBEAMS.

- Evangelist E. W. Bliss goes from Baltimore to join Moody at St. Louis. He worked with Moody in Baltimore, and has since been in charge of Christian

-Brother Inskip writes from Charleston that he has never seen a more glorious revival than that which is now in progress at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has been laboring for some weeks care

-The temperance reformers in Massachusetts are working for a law which will compet all sellers of strong drink to remove screens and blinds from their windows, so that all men may see the customer taking their drinks at the bar. -The Richmond Advocate says that the Methodist called the other Methodist papers dogs, on so

count of their quarrelessue propensities. The Mediche says that this is a mistake, and that in the paragraph unied it reserved only to the Richmond Advance. For hermore, the Methodes says that it has quite a high opin ion of dogs, but a very low one of the people who indore those noble animals to fight.

-A colored brother who was considered too pointpous and too voluminous in his prayer-meeting exhortations, was remonstrated with or accounted his many inconsistencies. The official who administered the rebuke reminded him of the many sinshe had committed, and the discrace he had brought upon the cause of religion by his frequent lapses into immorably. But the erring brother responded; "Yes, boss; I owns spin up; I'se done broke every one on de ec shining light was permitted to continue to blaze forthis prayer meeting with his wonted brilliand

-In St. Louis, Moody's work is beginning to be crowned with new and enlarged success. A proorth " fruits meet for repentance." For three mights be was sleepless, or nearly so. After this he are a check for \$1,560 to a neighbor whom he had wronged out of that amount. This made him so happy that he lost another night's sleep for joy at having done a good deed. Brother Moody recommends a general imitation of this man's course of conduct, and says that he considers its more practical evidence of real conversion than the

londest profession can possibly be -The Methodists of Mount Kisco are as greatly excited concerning dancing and croquet playing as those of Kensico recently were over clerical kissing that some of the most valiant and habitual croquet play ers single out danging as one of the most radical sins, nce the brothron and sisters who encace in it Brother Lane has become so popular at Kensico that his people have asked for another year of his ministeria services. He draws much larger congregations than in former days, and people from the region for miles around Kensico come to hear the truths of the Gospei as pro-

claimed from his publit. Kensico and Mount Kisco are

-The Rev. Mr. Webster of Quebec has comparatively indistinct. Mr. Webster says that the chief spook or angel gave him a revelation of which he made memoranda in the Greek Language, but which be decimes to give to the newspaner renorders. Mr. Wabitet halo of hight which seemed to be of a place with sink commutting houself as to exactly whose springles. He and he does not believe that any malicious person has been playing a prank on hom. As he is a well-known

clergyman of the Episcopal Church, his adventure has produced some stir among his extensive circle of triends. -The Sunday schools are still giving attention to the Sermon on the Mount, and was melay study the first thurteen verses of the sixth chapter of Matthew. The title of the lesson is "Goving and Praying." These two duties are so closely associated the they may well be studied together. In interest in 200 tion as to the spirit and manner of giving. If the heart is not right, benevolence is a mere precest, and praying is not right, hencyging is a new point sense point or respect to hypocribes. When he spake of them it was to de-naunce the termality of their describes, and the variety of their pretained diberaity. The spiral of variables Due-the sobriquet she has carned.

Another theorical success is that of "Paris on Actions," a rather naughry but very amusing piece, by Abert Wolff and Racul Touché. The Paris of the cartering as any other paris the prayer is a reversity as any other paris the prayer is the new toucher the prayer is the prayer in the prayer in the prayer is the prayer in the prayer in the prayer in the prayer is the prayer in the prayer in the prayer in the prayer in the prayer is the prayer in "Arriedes has revived." La Femmo à Papa," and salemn enforcement et every senteur unered in the Monsteur." reappears at the Athende. Both mayer. It mans "tenty," or "very," or "week it." -At Brisgeport, Conn., an evangelist was Judie is at her very best. The failures are at the flexes to many technique medicals Delpit, which is heavy, coloriess, and founded on a threadbare subject, and "Le Bont Solg-nac" at the Chateet. This is from the pen of the bentities of the leading linear character and the converse that he conv Jules Claretie, and shares the same fate for the same reason.

The long-looked-for production of Alphonso Dandet's "Naish" at the Vandeville was a partial failure also in spite of its being acted to perfection. The dramatic version was made by Pierre Eizfar, and has lost many of the successful coments of the novel. The exquisite delineations of nearly all the characters have been vingarized, and thave thus parted with a spit of lattice and presented in the presented in the same of reasons.

been vulgarized and have thus parted with a great deal of their attraction.

The ultimate face of Sardon's new piece is still in doubt. The thierarchic reports are salise of the oblite of the scene, and ground the cash dairs with contings and simulting. The scenes of which into the water until he should been the measurables. To a measurable produced the convertage on the one tray and out to use a solid of the convertage on the law water similar and water for the convertage on the law water similar and were should not they were presently united, and were should not be suffered in approximation of the water water with a touch multiple were not went the water water with a touch multiple were not went the water to a summary of the water that and the water to be suffered to the salid water that the convertigation of the water of the salid water that the salid water that were not a summary of the water that the salid water that we want to be suffered to be suffered to the salid water that the salid water when the evaluated of the most of Avench one came out of the wild risk and on the since in his wetrament thought had been impressed. Then the whole trapping party police the more weather the confidenced rate and without bushless or wraps to protect them from the wintry air with a spectatio has not for a long them been seen in Bridgeport. The evangelist save he will have another such baptism in a few weeks.